The excellence of things below, The emptiness of things above.

(Great laughter and applause.) But we may look in vain along these tables for those grim shapes in which we are accustomed to clothe our conception of the early Pigrim Fathers. We are changed. [Laughter.] The same thoughts do not move us; the same objects are not porshed by us; we are changed. [Renewed laughter.] Puritan san is, we must confess, in some of its most distinctive features, a libing of the past. Were it not so, we would not be here to celebrate it. I am not one of those who wond stigmarize this change as a degeneration. I believe it to be a sevelopment, and if in consequence Puritanism has in some respects, and if in consequence Puritanism has in some respects disappeared somembat, it is because it has been swallowed up and lost in the magnitude of its own achievements. Puritanism militant has become Puritanism triumphant, and the stern shapes of our ancestors have become transformed into what I see before me. [Applause.]

become transformed into what I see before me. IAppiause.]

It is not, however, my purpose to delineate the characteristics or deeds of our forefathers, but simply to point out the features of this occasion, and to welcome the guests who have done us the honor to be present, and to ask you to surrender an hour after the east to the thoughts and humors which belong to the day we celebrate in our annals. And as now the interests of brevity are confided to me to might it becomes me to show an example of myself, and I shall therefore begin by calling time on myself. [Appiause.] And it you are ready I will now propose the first regular tosst. "The Day we Celebrate." and in response to that toast I have the honor to introduce to you the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brookyn. [Appiause.]

ADDRESS! OF DR. STORRS. Dr. Stors was received enthusiastically. He

said: PRESIDENT-GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND Society-and we may all rejoice to add, seeing the cloud of witnesses by which we are surrounded, ladies gentlemen, making this day watch we celebrate memorable in the annals of the society. confess to a certain embarrassment in making any remarks upon a theme which has been suggested by sentiment read by the president, because of certain indefinite expansiveness which belongs to believe Ser Joshua Reynolds said of Rubens his genius expanded with his canvas, that his largest pictures were always best. I remember a certain canvas of great master in the Louvre and the gallery of Vienna and the gallery at Munich which led me to whether that was altogether true. Certainly it is not true of humbler artists. I think that the more limited the subject is, the easier it is for us to talk about it. Being launched to to the theme as vast as this, one hat he may be in the danger of the Indian on the prairie-"No, Indian all right; wigwam lost." At the same time I remember what elequent voices have spoken onse to this scatiment in other years. The voice this society, and who has been recognized not only as amongst famous American lawyers, but for the last four years as our wise, patriotic and indefatigable Secretary of State; the voice of him who spoke last year not here but in a meeting of the society, whose inimitable grace and felicity of manner and thought, his rich imagination and culture, the sound and tonic strength of thought, are impressed on all who heard him-Mr. Curtis. [Applause] One dreads to follow such men. even after the interval of a year. Yet fortunately the theme helps out the orator.

The Cathedral recently completed on the banks of the

Ruine represents the work of six centuries and a quarder; labor has been spent upon it in all that time in building that visible music in the air. When Victor apuel entered the city of the Casars ten years ago-ten years ago next week, and six mouths before King of United Baty-600 years were represented in th fact that he was in the pulsee on the Quirinal back behind Cayour and Riccsoli, and Garlbaidi and La When our International Exposition was opened in Phinaelphia, in 1876, it represented 100 approval. General Grant said: years of peaceful industry and profitable in-Vention and growing taste and augmented opniones, the result of freedom which the Republic had enjoyed during that century of time. en the Exposition opens, as we hope it will in New frowth and actainment of a century. Some days are emorable by reason of that which flows from themthe great and fruitful histories which they inaugurate. We celebrate thus the birthday of Washington in this country, making the 22d February a red-letter day in American letters and life, because then that majestic the cope and destiny of the Republic [applause] - who gave to the world perhaps the most vital and endearing gift which America thus far has produced he that thustrious, unsurpassed character of a great statesman

We celebrate other days for that which has come out of them. I hope a few years hence we shall colebrate in this city, with proper ceremental, the bundredth this city, with preper teremental, the bundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Congress under the Constitution in Federal Hall in the mouth of March; and cerually the mangaration of the first President, Washington, on the 30 h or April, 1783, by whom was introduced that series of American Presidents of whom we have one of the most recent and illustribus present to-night. [Great curef.]

the montraration of the first President, Washington, on the 30 h of April, 1789, by whom was introduced that series of Auction Presidents of whom we have one of the most receive and illustrious present beingth. (Great Presidents of whom we have one of the commerce on the world; if anyone could find the day in when the baseline fisher the commerce on the world; if anyone could find the day in when the baseline days were now to be to see the commerce on the world; if anyone could find the day in when the baseline days are the most distant nations,—there we let to celebrate such days, if was the birth of a cable in a deet in maner which ecceptrate in the birth of a cable in a deet in maner of the most distant nations,—there we let to celebrate such and for their world. We might be the house of the oast of the world. We might ecceptrate such and for their world of philosophy and of science by the mane of Bacen; the age fascinating to the heart in the whole manificent age of Euzebeth, the age littlefund in the world of philosophy and of science by the mane of Bacen; the age fascinating to every one aho admires chiraly in character and who by the gas qualities of leadership in adventure in leiters. In pointes, and in war, by the name of Radegin the age which cears upon its sheld its if marches chiraly in character and who by the gas qualities of leadership in adventure in leiters, in pointes, and in war, by the name of Radegin the age which cears upon its sheld its if marches chiraly in character and with the present which had been added to a fact for it was not a fact the cumulation of the continent which can be added to a fact for it was not a fact the cumulation of the continent which had been added to a fact for it was not a fact the continent which was not been continent which can be continent which was been called to a fact of the continent which was before them and out of which was before them and out of the continent which was before them and out of which was before them and out of which was before them and o

destival under bappy auspices, when that nation founded by our fathers is at peace with all the world. We welcome at our tables, however, some illustrious gaests, to some of whom the Nation owes her salvation [appiause], and others who still guide our coursels in peace. Nor is it among the least of our satisfaction that we are met to-night under such favorable circumstences in this magnificent hall. With our repast bounded with an unaccustomed circle of fair ones, who smile upon us from the galleries [laughter and applause] as they look down upon this bounteous repast, of which they are not permitted to the White Mountains and see the storm coming no the castern valley, breaking upon the mountain, with its great buttresses of rock, in flame and thunder, with blasts of wind and rain, as it it would sweep the mountain from its case. The storm dispersed and the old peak was there, untroubled and glorious as ever. The civil war broke on our National Government, and it seemed for a time as though it would destroy it, but the American spirit was too strong for it, but the American spirit was too strong for it, and the Government remained in its security, thanks to these distinguished soldiers who are with us fought great applicancy; thanks to the eminent statesmen who cooperated with them.

We go through our four years, debate and it seems as it the country was in peril and the Government itself.

We go through our four years, debate and it seems as if the country was in peril and the Government itself were insecure. The debate is ended, the clouds dispersed and the Government is there represented the first seems and strain of the debate through which the people, whose it is, have been passing. As a result of our composite, American life this day which we now colorate is celebrated over the contanent, and your president has a telegram which says it is being celebrated in New-Mexico tonicht. It will be celebrated as long as the Nation continues, as long as the hills of N. w. England stand, as long as the waters continue to speed in voticying funder of in nonsical lenguater on the strand and the rock which 260 years ago took upon themselves immortal renown. [Appianes.]

ADDRESS OF MR. MAYNARD.

The President, at the conclusion of Dr. Storrs's speech, proposed the toast, "The President of the United States," and called upon Postmaster-Gen-

eral Maynard to respond. Mr. Maynard said: MR. CHAIRMAN: I recognize your authority as the ruler of this assembly as one who is neither to be gainsaid nor evaded. In the regretted absence of the President of the United States to-night, and of the other members of his Cabinet, you devolve other members of his Cabinet, you devoive it upon me to speak his name. I cannot speak of this subjectively, for I suppose the President would hardly delegate that trust to me. I cannot speak of the objectively, for the time has not yet come, nor am I the proper person to discuss the character and the ineidents of an administration now drawing to its close. The President of the United States is a high character in the affairs of the world, and the Presidency is a high office. The chosen roler of 50,000,000 of ficemen, coming into power at their fist and wielding that power in obedience to the laws and then laying it down as quietly in obedience to the same laws as it was anostentationsly taken up. I fear that we do not appreciate it as fully as we ought. It hap pened to me a few menths ago to be in the City of Jerusalem. I was invited to be present at a religious ecremony. The ecremontal consisted of a solemn procession around the church of the Holy Sepalearc, which stopped at the door of the sepulcher. There players were offered for the Kine of Greece and the floyal family, but prayers were offered also for the President of the United States is a light character in the formal of the practice of the same laws as it was an anostentations to the layer of the same laws as it was invited to be present at a religious ecremony. The ecremontal consisted of a solemn procession around the church of the Holy Sepalearc, which stopped at the door of the sepulcher. There players were offered also for the President of the Holy Sepalearc, which stopped at the door of the sepulcher. There players were offered also for the President of the Holy Sepalearc, which stopped at the door of the sepulcher. There players were offered also for the President of the Holy Sepalearc, which stopped at the door of the sepulcher. There players were offered also for the President of the Holy Sepalearc, which stopped at the door of the sepulcher. There players were offered also for the Holy Sepalearc of the Holy Sepalearc of the Holy Sepalearc of it upon me to speak his name. I cannot

The president called upon General Grant as the his great and fortunate career, which had enabled him to render signal service to his country, and to achieve the highest renewa for himself. General Grant on rising to speak was received with great enthusiasm, all present rising and waving their handkerchiefs and cheering for several minutes. General Sherman nodded his head as if in hearty

LAND SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: I suppose on an occasion of this sort that you wid expect me England and the pligrams who fi st landed on P ymouth Rock. It was my foctune last night to attend a banquet I went there that it was the principal city frenewed laughter |- he principal cny of the barbor of New-York, a city whose overflow is sought by Manhattan Island, and which has built up fine houses, business the North River, destined to form a third, and persups a half, of the population of a neighboring State. As I spirit touched the planet, on whose wisdom and forthude, say, it was my good fortune to attend a short and on whose infrangionity and strength rested of erward banquet of this sort of the parent society, for others including the one which is now ts first anniversary in Las Vegas, New-Mexico. I made a few lema he there which I thought were character istic of the people who have descended from the Pil grims, and held that they were prople of great fragality, great personal courage, great industry and nosessed within themselves the qualities which built up that New-England population, and which has spread it over so much of this land and given us much of the much of this land and given us much of the character and prosperity and success to use as a people and as a nation. [Applause] I retain still some of the views that I then expressed [laughter], and should have remained convinced that my judgment was enurely right at it had not need for the lact that some speakers came after me wao had a better title to speak for the people of New-England than myself, and who dispelled some of those views. It is two generations bank for me to claim to be a New-Englander. Those gentlemen who spoke were themselves New-Englanders who have snace their manhood embrated to this createsty that I speak of [Laughter, But they inform me that there was nothing at ad in the Prigrim Fathers to give them the distinguishing characteristies which were attributed to them. It was entirely dependent upon the poverty of the soil and the inclemency of the climate where they landed. [Great haunter.] They fell upon a sterile soil, where there were into months of winter and three most so of cold weather. [Loud lau, hier.] But this condition of affairs called out too best energies of mee, and women too, to get a mere subsistence out of the soil with such a climate. In their effort to do that have cultivated industry and raughity at the same time, and these qualities form the foundation of all the greatness of the descendants of the Pingrims. It was even suggested by some that if they had happened to fall upon a more genial climate and terrile soil they would have been there, yet, without poverty and without mansary. [Laughter.] I shall continue to think tetter of them myself. I believe that the key. D. Storts, who spoke here, will agree with me that my first judgment of them was probably mearly correct. However, at Jesting aside, we are proud in my section of the country of the New-Englanders and of their descendants. We happ to see them spread over all of this land and carry with them the principles inculated in their own serile soil from which they sprang. We want to see them take their independence o character and prosperily and success to u

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S RESPONSE. The toast of "The State of New-York" was then announced by the chairman, who said that is the absence of the Governor be would introduce Chauncey M. Depew [Great cheers.] Mr. Depew, when

silence was restored, said: MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY: For the tenth time, and under so many Administrations that my politics have become mixed, I respond for the State of New-York. As I have been ooking around this hall to-night, my Dutch imagination has been wondering and trying to solve the problem whether it was in view of the future of such a scene as this for his descendants that the Puritan poet said that man is little lower than the angels. [Great laughter and applause.] I attended with General Grant that extraordinary meeting of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn last night, and the speeches were so long that I had just time with the facility afferded by the bridge to reaca your dinner here to-night. [Languter.] I discovered there in its full force and vigor that peculiarity of the Yankee that makes him such a friend of every community that he loses nothing from his view of it.

As I understood the Brooklyn idea, that city is the Metropolis and New-York is the suburb. [Laughter.] I heard so much there last night, supplemented by some remarks here to night, that all education, civilization, progress and liberty sprang from the Purmas, that I

eorfess I am overloaded on one side.

I go to my Dutch dinner, and there believe that civilization and rengious morry came alone from us. I go to the Irish dinner and flad them eighering up the officos they have held [laughter] and exhausting the arithmetic to ascertain how many they will hold in the future. [Renewed laughter.] I go to the English dinner and find the loyal Briton proclaiming that England would be the greatest nation in the world if Ireland would only stay conquered. [Laughter.] I go to the Scotch dinner and there I ascertain that the quality of Scotch wit is like

when I go to the New-England dinner, as I did lass might, and again to night, I ascertain that truth crushed to earth will rise again. (Laughter.)

New York is the foremost in all the elements which constitute a great commonwealth, and second only in power among its sister States to the State of Ohlo. [Great laughter.] It Shakespeare had lived in our time the familiar line that some men are born great and a me have greatness thrus; upon them, would have been written, "Some men are born great, and some are born in Ohio." [Great laughter.] But there never yet Onio." [Great laughter.] But there never yet has been an Onio man who fills fully the National eye that he didn't derected from New-England ancestors. Lapplause.] The state of New-York—what would have become of the Yankee but for us? In the Revolutionary period, New-York prevented the union of the British forces in Canada and on the seacoast, which, if accomplished, would have enabled Great British to have crushed the Yankee out. In the Constitutional period, oid teorge Chinton, whit three-fourths of the members, thought that New-York, holding the channel between the East and West, would be greater and more independent by not surremering to the courtal government; those great states men and parriots. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Chancellor patriots, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Chancellor Livingston, by force and genius and logic won over that Convention, so that New-York is in the great compact; the Nation was created and the Yankee was safe [Laughter.] Prior to that time he had a place in which this great Common wealth rests. he targitt be born and where his bones could be deposited. [Laughter.] Other States may claim to be the mother and the creater of Presidents, but New-York alone elec.s them. [Great laughter.] And when I circulate among my brethen who were defeated and disappointed in this conjest ren who were defeated and disappointed in this convest, and who are looking around with such vengeful earnest-ness to fluid somebody who was responsible for the results, in order that they have sacrifice him on the spot. I am remisded of a New-England story. There are certain portions of Vermoni, where the only recreation and pleasure of the imbatiants is the sitendame uson funerals. [Laughert,] A friend of mine up there last summer engaged in the diversion of the neighborhood, and want to one of these gatherings. After the preacher had concluded he was sartled by the undertaker who got up and announced this notice: "Friends will be pattern, are excluses are arrifly postponed, because the corpse as been mistend."

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman responsed to the toast "The Army and Navy." The president in introducing him, said that whenever General Sherman was a guest of the society no other person would ever be named to respond to this teast. The General was heartily received, and spoke as follows:

LAND SOCIETY: I thank you in the name of my com-rates of the Army and the Newy, on third and on sea, for the generous manner in which you have received this pleasure, and will nerve their arms and warm their hearts to the performance of their duty, which is conclusive y national and devoted to your interests and to the interests of the Nation at large. [Applause.] They cannot be here, of course, and I must for the time

I too, was at that meeting last night in Brocklynwaether a rival city or not I cannot say, but a most beautiful one, aderning the shore of your n year great commerce. I endeavored then for a mo game with this company to-nich). Indeed, I am admonished by the president that we must speak short and quick and to the purpose, for others are to follow who will interest far more on an occasion of this kind; and of I need say is that, apact from the virtues of the New-E grand Fathers, they pessessed many immerial virtues of the New-E grand Fathers, they pessessed many immerial virtues occased by instortions and sing in sons, and a pertrait of one of the greatest and carliest captains, Miles Standau, and his wille now adorus the rotunes of our Capitol at Washington. But a still greater man than ne, Washington. But a still greater they are not in the England ancestors, when they advanced down the Connecticut Rever to possess the land; where they get the Ittle numberly know, but they went in pursuit of and on which to make their homes, just as they are doing now. They encountered the outsites of 9 but he still engage in the constant of the process resulted in the same manner. Thus they have gone on outfinous there is no part of the American continent, as G noral Grant said last uithit, where Yankees are not found, carrying with them their independence, their character and their resolution to better their own condition; and that is the strong impulse when leads to excellence. I hope you, gentlemen, and your seccessors in office will go on in the same way, adong to the fame of your ancestors, resulting in the same manner, propring our ancestors, resulting in the same manner, propring our accountry, establishing schools and chirches and doing everything to embellishing and chirches and doing everything to embellishing in the same manner, propring our accountry, establishing schools and chirches and doing everything to embellishing and not on the fame of your along the theorems.

LORD LYMINGTON'S SPEECA.

Lord Lymington was introduced by the president as a distingushed and accomplished foreigner, who could boast of an ancestry that had numbered among its members men who had not hesitated to pronounce judgment on a guilty king, and who had been among the foremest to uphold popular liberties. Lord Lymington was greeted with great enthusiasm, and spoke in part as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCI-ETY: My ancestors were among those who lought at Naseby; two of them sat among that memorable and historical assembly of judges who pronounced the doom of Charles I. They fought to maintain the religious as well as the civil liber-ties which your ancestors were working and plodding to accomplish on the shores of New-England. I can say that there was no family more earnest than mine in the susport of a representative and a parilamentary government. In those troubled times such assertions were as dangerous as they were necessary. These new opinions found no favor, nor were they congenial to the territorial magnates of that age. Among the ancestors of my family I reckon two county members who sat in the Long Parliament, delegates of their constituents, and called upon to be members of the tribunal that judged the King. You must excuse me, gentlemen, for going into details, regarding the history of my family. I was accusted by the desire to prove to you, that, though several thousand miles away from my home, I am on this occasion not altogether an alien. For an excuse I refer to the fact that our succestors, though they fourat in different parts of our ancestors, dought they found in different parts of the world and were separated by a considerable distance, fought and strove to assert the same principles of civil liber() and religious freedom. It has been charged that the Paritan character and spirit was not amountly in the division and spirit

It has been charged that the Puritan character and spirit was not amenable to the civinties and the intercourse of common life. When I contemplate the liberal and genial no-pitality of which I have been one of the recipients to-night, I must regard it as a proof that the descendants at least of those stern New Englanders can pieud to this scharge. Not guite. Your chairman has made reference to the besuit of brevity, and to the sayling that brevity is the soul of wit. Though it would be difficult for you to say that my remarks here contained wit, you must acknowledge that they have been brief.

GENERAL MILES'S ADDRESS. General Nelson A. Miles followed Lord Lymington, and he was greeted by a storm of applause. He said in part:

I am happy, gentlemen of the New-England Society to meet on this occasion the descendants of those men who landed on the shores of New-England and the banks of Manhattan Island. I have been far West, in fact a great portion of my life has been spent there, and I am happy to say that at the present day no tribe is in hospility to the Government, that all are under the control of the Govern ment. Some had gone to Canada, but they have returned, and have shown themselves anxious to enjoy the protection and infinence of our Government. They have resisted the advance of civilization and all

Mumm's best champage e- xira dry. [Leganer.] And | humanizant influences. With us to is no a question of des.r ying them or being at war with teem perpetual y. but whether we are competent and able to gove them, not only with a strong and fem hand, but also with entire justice. Their love for tine country they in habit and which their Toy-lathers in ablied before them is greater than we magin. We must have into consideration also that they may been in coposition for more than 200 years, and hat they have rights which it so our acred duty to respect.

more than 200 years, and that they have rights which is our sacred duty to research.

The day is not far distant when we will be able bring them under the control and benign influence of Western civilization. A quarter of a million only i mains of them opposed to fi ty millions. What to Ne England colonists did for Ohio, for librats and the resnot, those colonies do now for New Mexico, Nebras, Arzama and the far west. The principles of government which our irrefathers banned down to us a planted to-day in every valley of the Western Conflict between barbarain and civilization was going on in our land, but was not checked until it reached the Pacific shot our province it is to bind up a Nation of freement, a Nebra and wealth. Our Government has gone through this of the most severe nature; it sain and wealth. Our Government has a trials of the most severe nature: it is to-day without an enemy, without a wave, and will be without a dolar of deb. The moral indiction of this great Commonwealth will be fell, will extend to the farthest limits will extend to the farthest limits. of this great Common to the farthest limits it will extend to the farthest limits the civilizal world. I am happy, gentlement to have had the privilege of spending some time in a company of the descendants of those men to whose company of the descendants of those men to whose company of the descendants of those men to whose company of the descendants of the solid foundation on who

GENERAL HORACE PORTER'S SPEECH. General Horace Perter was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Pilgrims of every Race." He said in part :

Mg. PRISIDEST: I am here,like the rest of your guests, because I received one of these notes. I knew I was to come and hence was prepared for what might happen. This note requests me to be present at the celebration f the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. I never heard of that landing before. This, gentlem n, will be sad news to the Brooklymites. who becove that the Pilgrines first landed at Plymouth Church. At any rate, from their celebration of the event day earner than ours, I judge that they taink the Pilgrims struck some other place before they struck Plymouth Rock. The prigrim Long ellow says:

" Learn to laber and to wait " After laboring through twenty five courses at the table have been waiting to escape this inevitable ordeal. But your president tals evening is a man of discipline When he rat ped his gavel upon that table we saw that be was a wise man, and intended to give to you that fa vorite deh at a New-England ofmer, tongue garnished with beams. I think that he called upon those of us beaide him here on this platform because we were easy to ge: at. The New-Englanders who take part in these exercises have been preparing for months by sitting undebine glass to make their minds active. But we have been reminded to night of the value of brevity, remember a lesson in brevity I one received. An Irish man entired a before shop, and, by the wandering grif with which ne a presented the enair, a owed that he

General Joseph R. Hawley responded to the toast

'The Elsing Hope of a more Perfect Usion." He

If is a zerious subject, and there are none in this lunched join more heartily in the a utiment expressed by sur confirmant team the two great subjects at the big who have done most in one great war. I would term up speech could be made to the South Reeff, wish I ned a voice like General Grant's that was heare a middon of men. I should be gld d to assure them at throughout at this great North, loval to the Union, ere is not to be best of my knowledge and bolic, nor as there ever been, a man who wished them. If magin the war. I am not one of these with the results of that war. Savery that slavery was 200 years in building is sti-

RESPONSE OF JOSEPH H. CHOATE. Joseph H. Choate responded to the tonsi, "The Prigrim Mothers." He said in substance:

For the first time in the history of the ave to-night a complete celebration of the landing of I am not surprised, Mr. President, that you did not, with your lack of appreciation of one more gifted with the knowledge and experience of the subject. To speak for so many women ing a lifetime. To a few fortunate individuals it occurs twice; and when it reaches a third and fourth time. It is too blissful to be contemplated. And yet in an humble Connecticut fown, in a quiet graveyard, reposes a son of the Palgrims surrounded by five wives who had tion a simple tombstone is inscribed this epitandi: is no one to contraint: the statement that she was a rise taken from Adam's side. She became a side bone of mon. She was the sweetest mores in his body. [Abplace] There is nothing in the Rible dearer to me than that story. I believe in it as it will be a limit as I believe in the story of Daniel in the ilons' den. There is something in our organism that confirms it. There is no mark a sade over the heart whence the rib was taken and it can never be filled until you take the woman back atrain. Mr. President, our as a benefice, may doubt this; but le until you take the woman back name. Mr. President you, as a bacheler, may doubt this; but try it. Feel around your heart and you will find a "goneness" which nothing has been yet able to satisfy. When I speak of the Pilgrim Mothers, I can say I pity them. They had not only the same evits to endure as the Pilgrim Mothers, I but they had the futhers, too. The ladies will bear me witness that they find it hard to endure the weaknesses of their posterity. I am reminded of what the Boston woman said. She declared she had heard enough of the Pilgrim Fathers and wanted to hear of the mothers. That is why we have remembered them to night; and if I had a benediction to parounce, I would call down their blessing upon your reads.

A MATINEE AT MRS. T. B. MUSGRAVE'S.

A matinee was given yesterday at the house Mrs. T. B. Musgrave. No. 535 Fifthave., by the leading members of Mr. Maple son's troupe complimentary to Mrs. Musgrave in consideration of the personal interest taken by her husband, while a director of the Academy of Music, in furthering operatic interes s in this country. Among those present were General and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Manton Marble, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Kearney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rooseveit, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Onver Harriman, General and Mrs. Mc-Mrs. Oliver Harriman, General and Mrs. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ellis, Arthur Leary, Mrs. Charles Penniman, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Stonghton, Mr. and Mrs. John Seerwood, Captain and Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Langery, of England; Mr. and Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Turnbull, M ss Bradish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howe, Mayor and Mrs. Copper, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Delmonte, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Slocum, of New-Ocleans, Miss Bissell, Miss Humbert, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Barry, Mrs. Charles Post, the Misses Hewitt. General H. L. Burnott, Mrs. Alexandre, Mrs. Leavitt, Mrs. and Miss Tailer, and Mr. and Mrs. Turnure.

Mmc. Gerster and Campanini were in fine voice, and their efforis were war ally received by the guests,

their efforts were warmly received by the guests, who numbered about 250. The programme was as

Romanza Signor Campanini.
At the plane, Signori Arthu and Rasori.

TRANSFER OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET SITE.

The transfer of seventy-two lots of land, constituting the size of the burned Manhattan Market, from the Metropolitan Market Company to the New-Yors Market Company, was recorded in the Register's dice yesterday.

AN EXHAUSTED CREW.

Nonfolk, Va., Dec. 22.-Schooner J. J. Moore, from New-York for Charleston with stone, put in here in distress, the crow being completely exhausted LUCAL MI CELLANY.

URGING MUNICIPAL ECONO Y. PROTEST ON THE PART OF LEADING PAXPAYERS AGAINST THE INCREASED DEPARTMENT ESTI-

MATES.

MATES.

Winnin H. Webb, president of the Council of Reform; Henry N. Be rs. a creatity; Augus R. Eno, Orlan to B. Potter, noyal Pa has, Dexise A. Hawkins, John E. Surpach, Charles Stean, Rob rt G. Cornell, Samon Berubether, W. D. Watting and others appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apporthonment yes criday to criticise the estimates sent in by the departments. Mr. We be asked that John H. Straham be allowed to speak for thomains was granted by the Board.

Mr. Straham said that the provisional estimate as presented, even after the racette nordered by law, so wed an increase of \$1.871,703.72 barden on he axpavers. The beenging of the Lagislature was to give relief, and yet more money was asked for than before. Take the Common Council. There was no reason for the incre so to \$18,000 for slaries of assistant-elerks; \$10,000 wonth he sufficient, and it is was all that count be called for more the chart. The salartes: 20,000 wand he sufficient, and it is was all that count be called for more the chart. The salartes in the bit same Department's out of he said true he reduced, but as the present Countroler had taken the matter in floud he means to made the matter in floud he means to made the matter in floud he means to control be said turn he reduced, but as the present Countroler had taken the matter in floud he means to made the made the matter in floud he means to control the called for more set to control the said the present Countroler had taken the matter in floud he means the present Countroler had taken the matter in floud he means the present Countroler had taken the matter in floud he means the present Countroler had taken the matter in floud he made the matter in flower in flower the country had taken the matter in flower in flower the country he had taken the matter in flower in flower the country had taken the matter in flower in flower in the flower in the flower in flower in the flower in the flower in flower in the flower i under the chart r. The salmies in the France Department's audid be still further reduced, but as the present Controller had taken the matter in flaud be would say little about the t. The item of \$25,000 for real estime so call be stricken int. Faily \$80,000, it not \$100,000, is and be taken off the interest account. At a as \$9,000 could be cut off from the estimate for the Las D parament. There was an incomfor countriences in the Corporation Amorney's office which could be cut out.

Mr. Strahn a wear from one department estimate to another, nonning out what he needed excessive.

to soother, pointing out which he deemed exc salve. He thought that the appropriation of \$500,000 for He thought that the appropriation of \$500,000 of repaying streets should be requeed the \$300,000. The smartes of justons of public buildings should be lowered. The Park Department estimates could not be acted upon because they did not give the information required by lew. He wished to see the total sum of \$977.150 asked for by the Park Communication required at least one-half. In the Department of Charattes and Correction, he objected in the most dreamous manner to the \$252,000 for new buildings. The Mayor said be thought the buildings asked for were needed.

buildings asked for were needed.

Mr. Stra an replied that ov: \$400.000 had been spem on new buildings by this department in the last two years. The total amount asked for was altogether unreasonable. In 1877 the amount allowed was about \$877.000, and the summer of inhanded was \$1.012.416, amount in the number of inhanded in the time of the about profit.

The Council of Reform will have another hearing to-day.

TRYING TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

TRIAL OF "WES" ALL N UPON THE CHARGE OF PUCKI G POLKETS IN BROOKLYN.

Char es Wesle. Alien, usually called "Wes" Alien, of the city, a well-known cromman and a orother of inhanded who have the more of the profit of three days.

The this latter Mr. Falmage made no response, and

Char es Wesle, Alien, usualy called "Wes Allen, of this city, a well-show cromma, and a protect of "The" Alien, was tried to the Court of Sessions, in Brookiya, yesterday, along the charge of picking from the place of Thomas & cheerer a good watch, vained at \$2.00, on the might of October 29, while the latter was standing at Politon-st, and Myrth-saye, watching the Democrate latter the related undertook of prove an arbot, and wishesses were called to prove that Albert Was in Elimita on October 29. A hore-keeper to Emilia extract that Albert was in the restrict that Albert was in the restrict that Albert was in the contract of the Albert was a contract of the con he water. He said up was in claims on the act boon of October 29, and attended a Republic mass-meeting, where General Stewart L. Woods of October 200 General Stewart L. Woodler, was also General Grant, be said, was also L. General Woodlord ben took the whole he corroborded what A ben also distout the encountry of the meeting. in a said about the circumsta, cas of the meeting, John H. Dean, of No. 54 Downingers, New-York, testified as to seeing Alea in E-mira, into prother of the accused man, "Inc." Alea, testified that his brother had gone from New-York, by his directions to ascertain the political current, as he had been on the election, and that the prisoner resurred on October 30 and reported that he thought the bers

In rebuttal, Michael J. Dady, a Breeklyn politician, testined that he saw the prisoner Alba on the might of the roboery near the Chy Hall in Brooklyn, and T. E. Chark, a retared merchant, of E. Divenin, Edwar, C. Domaedy, file Bonal Thirm, and the same night, and he made no companie, boning to get the warch back. The case will be prisoner, and oy Assistant District-Aronney Wersberg for the people.

A THIEF CAUGHT IN THE COLEMAN HOUSE. A THIEF CAUGHT IN 1115 COLEMAN HOUSE. Officer Netson, of the twenty-matth Precinct, early resterday morning arts ed a man in the Coleman House, who was accused by James H. Kougers, one of the proprietors of the house, of attempting to ener a number of ro ms. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Wandell as the Jefferson Market Ponce Court, and gave his name as James Johnston, of Philadelpina. He said that he was a traveiting agent. Mr. Rodgers said that in the last month several of the guests had lost jewerly and money from their rooms, and its suspicious were directed to Johnston from the fact that the robbertes were invariably committed our ungliss stay in e them, but they didn't searce worth a cent and I certainly will not attempt the same this company to-nicht. Indeed, I am by the president that we must speak it quick and to the jurious, at this late hour, to treat this important subject. I suppose I might speak of it first historically. Mr. Rodgers took possession on the part point. The story of the er ad no decasion of this kind; and out I need say an occasion of this kind; and out I need say an occasion of this kind; and out I need say an occasion of this kind; and out I need say an occasion of this kind; and out I need say an occasion of this kind; and out I need say an occasion of this kind; and out I need say a simple tombstone is inseribed this epitain; directed to Johnston From the fact that the room a simple tombstone is inseribed this epitain; directed to Johnston From the fact that the room and the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came togethe of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the fact that the follows. He came together of the fact that the f beries were invariably committed our agains stay in the house. He came togthe otel Tuesday treat, cantiously through the half, trying the doors. Recartised a pair of implies in a scanad with which he tarned the keys from the outside. The doors being boiled inside he did not succeed in opening any until he reached that occupied oy Mr. Rogers, who, when the thief had turned the key, studency opened his door and saw Johnston dart into his room. Officer Netson was then called and found the man in bed a d his hippers lying on the window-sill. He pleased not genity to the charge, and was held to answer in default of \$1,500 oad.

NOT PLEASED WITH THE INWOOD SITE. The Executive Committee of the United States International Committee met at No. 317 Broadway International Committee met at No. 317 Broadway yester ay afternoon, and considered the question of perfecting the legal titles to the Luwood site. Measures were taken with that view. It was stated that the committee had received the offer of 1,200 feet of water front, with the prospect of 800 feet adultional. A resolution was adopted granting to all transportation companies space for the erection of stations and other necessary buildings. The committee adjourned to meet again Friday afternoon.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by Samuel A Hames, in the absence of W. L. Strong, the former chairman. Mr. Strong sent in his resignation as chairman of the cemmittee shority after the Inwood site was selected, and the resignation was accepted at last week's meeting. Mr. Strong said yesterday that ne would soon resign his memoriship to the committee. It is understood that he

sand yesterday that he would soon testing in the committee. It is understood that he disapproves of the Inwood sile. The secretary of the committee declined yesterday to speak of Mr. Strong's position. It is said that Mr. Strong is not the only member of the committee who disapproves of its course, and that other resignations are looked

SCARCITY OF WALER IN BROOKLYN.

Chief-Engineer Van Buren, of the Board of City Works, announces that there is again danger of scarcity of water in Brooklyn. There was much alarm in the fail over the diminished supply, and under the Emergency act nearly \$70,000 was appropriated to get an advittonal supply. The engineer new says that water has set in before the streams were filled by rains, and there is no water to be wasted. By the new works only 5,000,000 gallons a day are frawn from the new sources of sumity. a day are drawn from the new sources of supply, Watts's Pond and Springfield Brook, and it the consumption is over 29,000,000 gallons a day the reserve in the distributing reservoir will have to be drawn upon. The engineer considers 25,000,000 galions a day is amply sufficient for the city, and calls for a reduction in the amount to these figures, if a water famine is to be avoided. Commissioner French conjusted a state of a state of the conference of the co French vesterday issued an address to the consumers of Ridgewood water calling on them to avoid waste.

NEW BOOKS AT THE MERCANTILE.

The Mercantile Library continues to supply its narrons with all the new books of interest that come from the press. The attention given to supplying promptly books issued in E. gland has not been relaxed this year, nor the effort to obtain the representative works of Frence, German, Spanish and Italian authors as fast as published. During the six months ending November 1 the circulation was as follows; Foreign works, 6,821; standard works, 29,323; fiction, 41,198. On April 30 the inbrary contained 188,167 volumes. In the following six months 1,988 books were added by purchase and gift. Of the books added 98 were in French, 108 in German, 1,780 in English, and two in other languages. They were divided as follows: On theology, 75; mental and moral science, 30; political science, 68; natural science, 39; hierature, 413; history, geography and travel, 241; biography, 139; mathematics, 4; medicine, 22; ne arts, 75; fiction, 882. The members and subscribers now number 6,777. patrons with all the new books of interest that come

UNFAITHFUL MAIL AGENTS.

It was reported in Jersey City last evening that It was reported in Jersey City has evening that letters containing remittances had been robbed of their contents by some of the letter-carriers after they had taken them from the Post Office for dehvery. A reporter of The Tribune called at the office and asked John G. Gopsill, the postmaster, if letters had been robbed. Mr. Gopsill stated that some of the mail agents on the Pennsylvania Railroad had been robbing the mails, and that J. W. Hubbley was arrested between Philadelphia and Pittsburg upon suspicion of being one of the theeves. "Letters containing money and addressed to persons "Letters containing money and addressed to persons in this ciry," said Mr. Gopsil, "arg missing, but there is no suspicion attached to any of our letter-carriers. The special officers of the Postal Department are now engaged upon the case. Hubbley was arrested several days ago, and his

secomplices will be arr sted as soon as the necessary proof of their cum is produced.

It was ascertained that a colored man employed on the Jersey City office had men discharged by Mr. Gogad, but the latter declined to stare the reasons that led to his discoussal. One of the latters now missing being a to Mrs. Keeman, whose this both is in Starta Fr. Yew-Missico. It contained the messay with where to may next pages no to that city. with which to pay uer passign to that city.

DR. VAN DYKE AND MR. TALMAGE, THE POINTER'S LETTER AND ACCUPATION AGAINST

THE TAB RNACLE PASIOR. The interest in the new avidence regarding the testiment of the Rev. T. D. Writ Indicage on to the facts of his contract with The interest is still maintained in Brooklyn. The letter addressed by Dr. Van Dyke to Mr. Talmage, after the from r. had ascertained the control of the contract, which has not been published before is given herewith:

Property. Dec. 3, 1830. BROSELTN, Dec. 3, 1880.

To the Res T. DEWITT TALMAG. B. B.:

DEAS TR: I tour to at brine the Premytry
of Broadwan April, 1879, you sware emobal cally,
and in varie language, that when you left nome on the
morning of handa. October 2, 1876 you also at white
morning of handa. October 3, 1876 you also no warling nor thought of inserting in the Christian at Work
for October 12, 1876, are raised to you also make the
for o 18 of the Adennee. You also swore that iso
languagement in the Adennee. You also swore that iso constantance unit tale afternoon of Ontober 9, 1878.

(8 read a concerning a the Talmage case, tabble, 557, 558, 564, 651, 651, 667.) It has ree new come to me kind week. See a fere all contract between you and C. H. frowart & Ca. animally greed by you and then on the 4th day of Ortober, 1876, continue the following works:

"8 40 party of the second part will case his editorial connection with The Christian at Work at the end of one notification with The Christian at Work at the end of one tale from Oct ber 12. But inner, an will in the next lesses, t. c. October 12. of said Christian at Work, so amno me and state that he is now to become editor of The Advance."

To this letter Mr. Talmage made no response, and

To this letter Mr. Talmage made no response, and an invitation to meet the Perbyterian pastors of Brookly in was somilarly ignored.

A gent eman, who is familiar with the details of the matter sead vectorial that the breaking out of this matter season after Major B. R. Corwin had ceased his ellicat democration with the Tabernacis, and the fact that he was the atmost tot is contract for oth Mr. Howard and Mr. atmage, potned strongly to min as the one—ho had mode known that terms of the contract to Dr. Van Dyan, and had the latter that on and seen Mr. Introduced very entertal on the morning of October 9, 1876. Mr. Corwin researtly stated, after explaining the sever-

A reception was given vesterday by the faculty and students of Manhattan College to Architect Derrigae, recently appointed condition of Cardinal McCloskey, the carefrantiment consisted of France exercises by the students and intime by

lent of the college, to which the

HOT COALS FROM ELEVATED ENGINES.

A TRIBUNE reporter no lood the driver of a sexch and was assigned room No. Os, on the form room, and one of his clerks were late the new opposite that of Johnston. At 4 n in, they saw Johnston walking cantiously through the built trying the doors. He cantesia part of more stable and with which he cantesia part of more stable hand with which he can be supported by the stable of the second stable and the stable stable of the second stable and the stable stable of the second s jured in the same way. A renow it ver had nearly lost the use of his eyes a fortught ago from a shower of sparks flying in his face. The reporter said that some months ago a prominent official of one of the elevated lines stated that the construction of the engines was such that it is coals could not fail in the street. "Then he endn't know what he was talking about," replied the driver, with emphases. "Why, it was only yesterday that I saw about a buck-trail of live coals fall from an engine in Church-st., right between the tracks, in front of my car. If I had been a few seconds later they would have fallen, of course, on my car. Natly every night tout I am on duty I see het coals fall from some engine. Somebody will get nurt one of these days."

On Sunday, at 5 p. m., a Tribune reporter saw a shovelful of hot coals drop from an elevated engine at Faiton and Pearl-sis, and narrowly miss a man and woman who were crossing the street.

LOSING \$900 AT FARO.

LOSING \$900 AT FARO.

Justice Morgao, in the Essex Market Police Court, issued warrants Toesday for the arrest of Charles Davis, of No. 79 West I well thest, George Webb, of No. 13 Annest, and B njamin Kahn, of No. 15 Ninth-ave., at the instance of Alexander Guthenou, of No. 45 Brond-st. Mr. Guthman in his affidavias stated that Davis had a gambling-house at No. 12 Barclay-st., and that webb and Kann had a similar house at No. 13 Annest. He alleged that on December 16 ne cost \$400 while playing faro in We b's rooms, and that on July 10 he was a victim to the extent of \$500 at the house of Davis. Yesterday Detectives Dolan and Mulvey, of the Central Office, made a descent upon the two houses, and arrested the persons for whom the warrants were issued. When their cases were called for a hearing, the complainant, Guthman, had disappeared. Justice Morgan, however, committed the prisoners, and directed Dedictive Dolan to secure Guthman at all hazards.

OVER SEVENTY SICK COWS.

Officers Chark and Evans, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animais, visited Hempstend, L. I., Tuesday, and arrested Sidney W. Headrickson, on whose farm the diseased and starved cattle were found by J. Howard kushnore, agent of the State Cattle Commission in Queens County. Before the arrest was made the officers found in the stables more than eventy selvir cours, which had stables more than seventy stekly cows, which had been red principally with swill. The swill tanks were seized and destroyed. Hendrickson was taken be-fore Justice Clowes, where a charge of cruelty to animals was made against him. He was held under \$500 bonds for examination. More arrests may fol-

A GIFT TO UNION COLLEGE.

The trustees and president of Union College, at Schenectady, N.Y., reserved \$50,000 from Levi Parsons Tuesday, to be held in trust by the Levi Parsons Lurary of Gloversville and Union College for the benefit of worthy students. The interest of the fund is to be used to support two scholarships of \$300 cach, three or \$200 each and eight of \$150 cach, and for the support of descring students in need of assistance. Union College will select the beneficiaries. Descendants of Thomas Parsons of Great Witton, Oxfordshire, England, are to be preferred in the selection, where other qualifications are equal. Judge Parsons gave \$50,000 to Union College last winter for the Parsons Liorary.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND EX-JUDGE BARRETT.

to the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: In your editorial of to-day on "The Bar Association's Laffauence" you say: "The Association was greatly and most unjustly damaged in coar. acter by the detaiestion and fig at of its then President, ex-Judge Barrett." Mr. Barrett never held the office of President of the Association, nor was he an ex-Judge. The sad fail of that warm-hearted but unfortunate genthe sad fail of that warm-hearted but unfortunate gentieman carried sorrow to the hearts of his brethren, but it is news to tue Bar generally that the Association was "damaged in character" by the event. As to the general propriety of your editorial I have nothing o say. The record of the Bar Association is its best dechees. Yours respectfully.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1880.

"Sal says you can't come to see her any more," remarked a Marathon boy to the admirer of the youth's sister. "Way not?" "Because you come seven nights is the week now, and how could you come any more now without spreading the week 125 biases?"—¡Marathon Independent.